

was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., Science, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 (18832.est.f) 5'-TCGTACAGTTCAGCTCTCCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:31)

forward PCR primer 2 (18832.f) 5'-CTGAGGAGCGTCAGAAGCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:32)

reverse PCR primer (18832.r) 5'-ATAACGAATGAAGCCTCTGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:33)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the DNA18832 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (18832.p)

5'-GCTAATATCTGTAAGACGGCAGCTACAGCAGGCATCATGTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:34)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pairs identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO284 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 167-169 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 1022-1024 (Figure 10; SEQ ID NO:27). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 285 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 32,190 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 9.03. Analysis of the full-length PRO284 sequence shown in Figure 11 (SEQ ID NO:28) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 24, transmembrane domains from about amino acid 76 to about amino acid 96 and from about amino acid 171 to about amino acid 195 and a potential N-glycosylation site from about amino acid 153 to about amino acid 156. Clone UNQ247 (DNA23318-1211) has been deposited with ATCC on April 21, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209787.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO284 polypeptide suggests that it possesses no significant sequence similarity to any known protein. However, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced some degree of homology between the PRO284 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, JQ0124, CELE04A4_5, AB006451_1, AF030162_1, IM23_YEAST, S71194, NIA_CUCMA, IM17_YEAST, I50479 and HUMZFHP_1.

EXAMPLE 7: Isolation of cDNA Clones Encoding Human PRO296

A cDNA sequence isolated in the amylase screen as described in Example 2 above was found, by BLAST and FastA sequence alignment, to have sequence homology to a nucleotide sequence encoding sarcoma-associated protein SAS. This cDNA sequence is herein designated DNA23020 (see Figure 16). The DNA23020 sequence was then compared to a variety of expressed sequence tag (EST) databases which included public EST databases (e.g., GenBank) and a proprietary EST DNA database (LIFESEQTM, Incyte Pharmaceuticals, Palo Alto, CA) to identify existing homologies. The homology search was performed using the computer program BLAST or BLAST2 (Altschul et al., Methods in Enzymology 266:460-480 (1996)). Those comparisons resulting in a BLAST score of 70 (or in some cases 90) or greater that did not encode known proteins were clustered and assembled into a consensus DNA sequence with the program "phrap" (Phil Green, University of Washington,

Seattle, Washington; <http://bozeman.mbt.washington.edu/phrap.docs/phrap.html>). The consensus sequence obtained therefrom is herein designated DNA35858. Two proprietary Genentech ESTs were employed in the assembly wherein those EST sequences are herein identified as DNA21971 (Figure 17; SEQ ID NO:38) and DNA29037 (Figure 18; SEQ ID NO:39).

Based on the DNA35858 consensus sequence, oligonucleotide probes were generated and used to screen a human kidney library (LIB228) library prepared as described in paragraph 1 of Example 2 above. The cloning vector was pRK5B (pRK5B is a precursor of pRK5D that does not contain the SfiI site; see, Holmes et al., *Science*, 253:1278-1280 (1991)), and the cDNA size cut was less than 2800 bp.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 (35858.f1) 5'-ACCCACGTCTGCGTTGCTGCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:40)

forward PCR primer 2 (35858.f2) 5'-GAGAATATGCTGGAGAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:41)

reverse PCR primer (35858.r1) 5'-AGGAATGCACTAGGATTCGCGCGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:42)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35858 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35858.p1)

5'-GGCCCCAAAGGCAAGGACAAAGCAGCTGTCAGGGAACCTCCGCCG-3' (SEQ ID NO:43)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pair identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO296 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers.

A full length clone was identified that contained a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 174-176 and ending at the stop codon found at nucleotide positions 786-788 (Figure 14; SEQ ID NO:35). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 204 amino acids long, has a calculated molecular weight of approximately 22,147 daltons and an estimated pI of approximately 8.37. Analysis of the full-length PRO296 sequence shown in Figure 15 (SEQ ID NO:36) evidences the presence of the following: a signal peptide from about amino acid 1 to about amino acid 34 and transmembrane domains from about amino acid 47 to about amino acid 63, from about amino acid 72 to about amino acid 95 and from about amino acid 162 to about amino acid 182. Clone UNQ260 (DNA39979-1213) has been deposited with ATCC on April 21, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209789.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO296 polypeptide suggests that it possesses significant sequence similarity to the sarcoma-amplified SAS protein, thereby indicating that PRO296 may be a novel SAS homolog. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO296 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, I58391, GEN11061, SSC2B04_1, HSU81031_2, CD63_RAT, CD63_MOUSE, CD63_HUMAN, AF022813_1, CD63_RABIT and CO02_HUMAN.

EXAMPLE 8: Isolation of cDNA Clones Encoding Human PRO329

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA35612. Based on the DNA35612 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained

the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO329.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 (35612.f1) 5'-TGGGCTGTGTCCTCATGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:46)

forward PCR primer 2 (35612.f2) 5'-TTTCAGCGCCAATTCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:47)

reverse PCR primer 1 (35612.r1) 5'-AGTTCTTGACTGTGATAGCCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:48)

reverse PCR primer 2 (35612.r2) 5'-AAACTTGGTTGTCCTCAGTGGCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:49)

Additionally, a synthetic oligonucleotide hybridization probe was constructed from the consensus DNA35612 sequence which had the following nucleotide sequence

hybridization probe (35612.p1)

5'-GTGAGGGACCTGTCTGCACTGAGGAGAGCAGCTGCCACACGGAGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:50)

In order to screen several libraries for a source of a full-length clone, DNA from the libraries was screened by PCR amplification with the PCR primer pairs identified above. A positive library was then used to isolate clones encoding the PRO329 gene using the probe oligonucleotide and one of the PCR primers. RNA for construction of the cDNA libraries was isolated from human fetal liver tissue (LIB6).

DNA sequencing of the clones isolated as described above gave the full-length DNA sequence for PRO329 [herein designated as UNQ291 (DNA40594-1233)] (SEQ ID NO:44) and the derived protein sequence for PRO329.

The entire nucleotide sequence of UNQ291 (DNA40594-1233) is shown in Figure 19 (SEQ ID NO:44). Clone UNQ291 (DNA40594-1233) contains a single open reading frame with an apparent translational initiation site at nucleotide positions 9-11 and ending at the stop codon at nucleotide positions 1086-1088 (Figure 19). The predicted polypeptide precursor is 359 amino acids long (Figure 20). The full-length PRO329 protein shown in Figure 20 has an estimated molecular weight of about 38,899 daltons and a pI of about 5.21. Clone UNQ291 (DNA40594-1233) has been deposited with ATCC on February 5, 1998 and is assigned ATCC deposit no. 209617.

Analysis of the amino acid sequence of the full-length PRO329 polypeptide suggests that it possesses significant sequence similarity to a high affinity immunoglobulin F_c receptor protein. More specifically, an analysis of the Dayhoff database (version 35.45 SwissProt 35) evidenced significant homology between the PRO329 amino acid sequence and the following Dayhoff sequences, FCG1_HUMAN, FCG0_HUMAN, P_R91439, P_R22549, P_R91438, P_W00859, P_R20811, P_R22550, HUMCD6406_1 and FCG1_MOUSE.

EXAMPLE 9: Isolation of cDNA Clones Encoding Human PRO362

A consensus sequence was obtained relative to a variety of EST sequences as described in Example 1 above, wherein the consensus sequence obtained is herein designated DNA42257. Based on the DNA42257 consensus sequence, oligonucleotides were synthesized: 1) to identify by PCR a cDNA library that contained the sequence of interest, and 2) for use as probes to isolate a clone of the full-length coding sequence for PRO362.

PCR primers (forward and reverse) were synthesized:

forward PCR primer 1 (42257.f1) 5'-TATCCCTCCAATTGAGCACCTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:53)